

LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XL

San Francisco, April 3, 1942

No. 9

South Opens Fight Against Slave Bill

That the campaign against Slave Bill 877 is arousing the full interest of organized labor in California was impressively established again, when 600 or more delegates from unions south of Fresno packed the Labor Temple in Los Angeles last Sunday to forward plans for defeating this Nazi measure in the coming election. Not to be outdone by the unions in the northern part of the State, who held a rousing meeting in Oakland a few weeks before, the unionists in the south exhibited the same zeal and determination to fight the Slave Bill to the death when they indorsed the Federation's program and resolved to carry it out 100 per cent upon their return to their unions.

Bentson Presides

George C. Bentson, president of the Long Beach Central Labor Council and a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, who presided over this inspiring gathering of labor, welcomed the delegates to the job ahead of them. As the secretaries of the various labor councils and officials of international unions who were in attendance were introduced they were given a roaring welcome by the enthusiastic delegates.

State Federation Program

C. J. Haggerty, president of the California State Federation of Labor, was then introduced. President Haggerty explained the policy of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor and underscored the action of the last convention of the Federation which went on record to request a contribution of 50 cents from each member of the affiliated unions for the fight against Slave Bill 877, and voted also to support labor's radio program, "This, Our America." He also stressed that it was important for the unions to forward the contributions for the "Slave Bill" and the "Radio" funds to the Federation without delay.

Mr. Allen of the Payroll Guarantee Association (better known as "Ham and Eggs") asked the delegates to help his organization obtain signatures for its initiative measure. He was well received by the delegates, who pledged their co-operation to help in getting the signatures.

Negro Delegate Makes Appeal

James H. Anderson, representing the dining car employees and numerous Negro organizations in southern California, made a powerful appeal to the delegates to work as they never have before to defeat Slave Bill 877. With extraordinary force, Brother Anderson impressed upon the delegates how the members of his race felt about this vicious anti-labor bill. Claiming that the Negroes are 100 per cent behind labor's fight against its enemies, he observed that it was only too obvious what would happen to democracy if such a bill was ever enacted as a law of the State.

Buzzell Urges Support

Strongly urging the support of the Federation's campaign against S. B. 877, J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, also delivered well-aimed and scorching blows at the anti-labor forces who are plotting day and night and devising the most ruthless schemes with which to discredit labor and hamstring it with repressive measures no less severe than those applied in countries now under the Nazi Juggernaut. He denounced these unscrupulous enemies of labor as the camp of reac-

tion which was trying to whip Congress into line behind their anti-democratic and anti-labor program.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, was the last speaker, and, without wasting time in preliminaries, launched right into the practical phases of the campaign to defeat the Slave Bill. Declaring that the Federation could work only with the tools at its disposal, he called on labor to increase and sharpen those tools. Without finances, he pointed out, the campaign would remain at best a talkfest. He urged all the unions which have not sent in their contribution to the Federation to do so at once. "It is high time to get our campaign going," he exclaimed, "and what we need is action and more action!"

No Comfort for Enemy

The conference concurred in the Federation's seven-point program to fight the Slave Bill and pledged to carry it out. Enemies of labor who may have had their representatives at this meeting would have no occasion to feel any more elated over what happened in Los Angeles than they did over the Oakland conference.

"This, Our America," labor's radio program, was given great credit for the effective and useful work it has already performed for labor and its promising aid for the future.

Send Your Message to Congressmen—TODAY!

Who are the American people? Does Kaltenborn of the radio speak for you when he castigates workers who are sweating in the factories and shipyards? Do you want the big daily newspapers and highly paid radio commentators to tell you under what conditions you will work?

Or do you want to support President Roosevelt, Gen. Philip B. Fleming, L. Metcalfe Walling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, William S. Knudsen, Admiral Emory S. Land, Secretary Frances Perkins, and others who believe in American labor?

It will cost you just 1 cent for a post card to tell your congressman and senators what you think about pending anti-labor legislation.

No one is going to tell you what to say. No one is going to tell you how to say it. No one is going to furnish a ready-written card for you to send, or sign your name to one of them.

It's up to you. Labor laws are your laws. Brother, can you spare a penny? If so, spend it TODAY for a post card.

Demand Congressional Investigation of "March Offensive" Against Labor

Congressional investigation of the "Oklahoma blitzkrieg"—a secretly organized and financed attempt to club Congress into adopting anti-labor legislation—has been demanded by President William Green of the A.F.L. and many government and congressional leaders who quickly spotted the phoney source of the flood of messages emanating from Oklahoma demanding that strikes be outlawed and the 40-hour week abolished.

In a statement to the Senate appropriations subcommittee which is looking into the war production picture, President Green said:

Seek to Create Strife

"An organized attempt has been made to confuse and mislead the American people in the midst of a war effort, to undermine their confidence in the war administration and to create disunity and strife in the ranks of workers and employers who have joined hands in a unified war production effort.

Deliberately Planned Campaign

"This has been the result of a costly, well financed and deliberately planned campaign in the State of Oklahoma.

"Who are the men behind this drive? Who is paying for it? Where do the thousands of dollars that are being spent in conducting it come from? What is the connection between the current Oklahoma campaign and the anti-war rallies and mass meetings organized in Oklahoma shortly before Pearl Harbor?

Facts About "Offensive"

"These are the questions the American people are entitled to have answered promptly and exhaustively. These are the questions which should be answered by an exhaustive congressional investigation. Here are the facts describing the Oklahoma 'March offensive': "The Oklahoma Publishing Company of Oklahoma City are the publishers of the Oklahoma City Times and the Daily Oklahoman.

Frantic Appeal by Newspapers

"Beginning with the week of March 8, on their editorial pages and in their news columns, these two publications made a frantic appeal to repeal the 40-hour workweek and to outlaw strikes.

"As the Oklahoma press well knows, there is no such thing as the 40-hour workweek in the war industries to repeal, because most war industries are employing workers longer hours. As the Oklahoma press well knows there has not been a single strike involving a single worker in Oklahoma war industries since December 7, 1941.

Printed Forms and Cards Used

"It is reported that tens of thousands of messages have been sent to Washington from Oklahoma as the result of this organized campaign.

"All the telegrams, letters and postcards brought to our attention represent only five or six standard messages exactly identical in language and all of them similar in wording. Most telegraph forms and postcards were printed.

Sufficient Evidence

"This evidence is sufficient to justify a prompt, fair and impartial investigation by a congressional committee of the financial sources, background and affiliations of the individuals and organizations making these large outlays of money to spread disunity and disrupt America's war effort."

President: "Sixth Columnists" Aid Our Enemies

President Roosevelt assailed "Sixth Columnists" who are helping the enemies of America by unjustified smears against labor.

He said that there were a great many "sixth columnists" in the United States who did their work in the newspapers, over the radio and at cocktail parties. If it were not for them, he added, the fifth column would not be successful because it would have no vehicle with which to distribute its poison.

Takes Issue with Rayburn

The President took issue with the suggestion of Representative Rayburn, Speaker of the House, that overtime payments should not begin until after forty-eight hours' work a week. The President said that he did not wish to reduce the pay envelope of the average worker, adding that he also did not think increases should be granted in the higher brackets.

His press conference remarks about the "sixth column" were made in response to a request for comment on a speech by Col. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., New York State chairman of the Defense Savings Staff and former assistant secretary of commerce, who said that "the sixth columnist takes on the task of spreading propaganda in every city, town and village."

When the President indorsed Mr. Patterson's views on "sixth columnists," a reporter asked him to amplify his statement, and the Chief Executive replied

that it would not be polite since it would include a lot of people at the press conference.

One member of Congress, the President continued, had charged that the current anti-labor campaign was all organized, but none of the newspapers had carried his speech. When reporters asked for the name of the member, the President said that he did not know. Another reporter wanted to know whether the President believed that the labor controversy had been organized. The President said that part of it was and part of it was not.

Relies on Public Opinion

Asked how he could control the "sixth column," the President replied that when public opinion caught on to these people, they would go out of business. It has very largely caught up already, he added.

One newspaper man pointed out that the President had said that the newspapers unwittingly were spreading rumors started by fifth columnists, and asked him how he would deal with that situation.

As long as it doesn't fool anybody, it's all right, the President replied, adding that he did not think that the press had as much influence as it did some time ago. Neither does anybody here, the President observed.

One reporter said that he thought the press still had as much influence as formerly.

Do you really? the President asked.

Message to Australian Labor

President Green of the American Federation of Labor cabled as follows to President Albert E. Monk of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions:

"Greetings from the free and unconquerable workers of America to the free and unconquerable workers of Australia! We are with you to the last ounce of our strength.

"Fate has placed you directly in the path of our common foe. Your fight is our fight, your front is our front, your victory will be our victory as well.

"America has sent you our great military hero, General MacArthur. We have sent our own boys to fight beside you. Our ships, tanks, planes and guns will speed in an unending stream across the Pacific to your shores until victory is won.

"In behalf of our soldiers of production on the home front, I pledge that American labor will do its job so that these supplies will reach you as quickly as possible."

OVER 11 TO 1 MAJORITY

An election held by the National Labor Relations Board at the McCray Refrigerator Company plant in Indianapolis to choose a representative for collective bargaining resulted in a victory for the American Federation of Labor union by a vote of 185 to 16.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

100 Management-Labor Councils

Management-labor committees have been organized in more than 100 plants, it was reported from Washington last Saturday.

Since the drive was undertaken early last month, aimed at a 25 per cent increase in armament output on existing equipment, thirty-one labor and management conferences have been held in twenty-nine cities under arrangements made by W.P.B. consultants.

Nearly 10,500 persons representing some 2000 war plants attended the meetings, a W.P.B. summary showed. First reports from the plants themselves on progress of the production drive were not due until Wednesday of this week.

Order on Key System Wage

The War Labor Board last Saturday directed the Key System and its affiliated East Bay Transit Company to grant employees a wage increase of 5 cents an hour.

The board said the increase was "subject to a possible final upward or downward adjustment by the board" at any time after July 1.

The Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (A.F.L.), with which a majority of the employees are affiliated, had asked an increase from 82½ cents to \$1.05 an hour.

Fight Teamster Effort to Aid Potato-Shed Workers

Entrenching themselves in renewed opposition to labor organizations, the potato farmers, dealers and the Idaho State Grange seek new methods to fight the Teamsters' Union and its efforts to bring better conditions to the potato processors and warehousemen of the Idaho Falls area.

The three groups, convening in a special mass meeting, condemned the union for so-called "picking" on the Idaho Falls farmers," and telegrams were sent to the state's congressional delegation in an attempt to restrict the union from seeking a contract with the dealers.

Lee Owens, special organizer for the Teamsters' Union and secretary of the local in Pocatello, appeared before this meeting and explained why the Teamsters organized the workers in the potato industry. He stated that the employers forced the workers to hang around the sheds and warehouses all day for two hours work. "One employee showed me a check he had received for a week's work and it came to exactly \$8," Owens told the group. "And to get \$8 this worker was at the sheds not less than forty-eight hours during that one week. The Teamsters' Union wants to stabilize the workers' wages so that they can better provide for their families. Therefore, the union is asking a basic pay for its membership, and for better working conditions in the plants."

Owens revealed a sinister plot on the part of the farmers who sought, until recently, to get alien Japs, who will be removed from the Coast, to work in the potato industry as strikebreakers, if needed for that purpose. He said that the anti-labor groups had dropped the proposal when it was publicized.

The Teamsters' Union is striving to get the contract with the dealers and warehouse operators—and not with the farmers and the Grange. Farmers forget that they have sold their produce to dealers and have no tangible claim whatsoever as to wages and working conditions of the potato-shed workers.

"Absolutely Devoid of Evidence"

"I have never, in all my forty years' experience, tried a case that was as absolutely devoid of evidence as this." That was the statement of Federal District Court Judge Goldsborough in directing a verdict of acquittal of two labor unions, a dozen individuals and four chain stores charged with anti-trust law violations.

The office of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold had conducted the prosecutions. Following the issuance of the order by the court for a directed verdict, Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, called for a government investigation of Arnold. Padway charged that Arnold had deliberately attempted to smear and persecute labor unions under anti-trust laws even though the Supreme Court has held unions immune from these laws.

Thus far every single case brought against labor unions by Arnold has been thrown out by the courts.

From now on, to buy a tube of toothpaste or shaving cream, one must turn in an old tube—a War Production Board order, which also completely eliminates the use of such tubes for foods (such as fish pastes and cheeses), cosmetics and moist toilet preparations. Retailers are to be held responsible for enforcing the tube trade-ins by purchasers of shaving cream and tooth paste. The trade-in tubes do not have to be exactly the same type.



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Expose Frauds Used in Present Anti-Labor Drive

Led by President Roosevelt and A.F.L. President William Green, an imposing array of outstanding government and labor officials publicly exposed the lies and misrepresentations on which the current anti-labor drive is based.

They presented a united and powerful front against any legislation that would abolish the 40-hour week, wipe out overtime requirements, outlaw strikes or otherwise destroy labor standards.

The President threw all his influence into the fight against labor's foes, realizing they were actually trying to destroy the New Deal and recognizing in them the same reactionaries that have opposed his foreign and domestic policies in the past.

Testifies Before Senate Committee

Appearing before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, President Green nailed the anti-labor lies one by one with forceful facts. He proved that labor is on the job and has made tremendous progress in increasing war production.

Lie No. 1 nailed by Green was the charge that the 40-hour week limits production. Actually prevailing time schedules in war industries are from 48 to 60 hours a week per man, he showed.

Lie No. 2 nailed by Green was the charge that the required overtime payment of time and a half for hours in excess of forty a week are retarding production and increasing the nation's war bill. He proved that employers themselves do not object to paying overtime and that savings from increased production more than absorb the slightly higher labor cost.

Lie No. 3 nailed by Green was the charge that strikes are delaying vital production. He proved that time lost through strikes since the war has been infinitesimal. He declared in ringing tones that labor has voluntarily renounced strikes and will not countenance strikes for the duration.

Defends Labor's War Record

Speaking from Chicago, A.F.L. Vice-President Daniel J. Tobin stalwartly defended labor's war record and assailed industry for delaying war production.

Green also took the offensive in this regard, giving direct evidence to the Senate committee that many employers have shown reluctance in converting their industries to war production and have accumulated vast stores of semi-manufactured supplies and materials for civilian use in direct defiance of government orders. Lack of these supplies is hampering war production, Green charged.

Members of the Senate subcommittee were deeply impressed by the A.F.L. official's testimony and expressed regret that the newspapers and radio commentators have not given the public the facts about labor's tremendous contributions to the nation's war effort.

They agreed also that compulsion cannot force free workers to give America better service than they are already giving in full measure whenever the opportunity is afforded them.

Congressman Rolph Here

Congressman Tom Rolph of the Fourth district arrived in San Francisco the early part of the week, accompanied by Mrs. Rolph, and is staying at the Hotel Plaza. While the House remains in session, the members have been advised that no important legislation will be considered for two weeks, preceding and following Easter, and Congressman Rolph took advantage of the time to return home for a visit.

Frances Langford on State Federation's Radio Program

Frances Langford will lend her voice to the cause of labor on "This, Our America" weekly broadcast of the California State Federation of Labor scheduled for next Monday, April 6. Ernest John Gill, noted West Coast musical director, will conduct the orchestra. The program will be heard from 8 to 8:30 p. m. over KFRC and stations of the Mutual-Don Lee California network. KROY, Sacramento, presents a delayed broadcast at 9:30 Wednesday evening, April 8.

NEW UNIVERSITY REGENT

Governor Olson this week appointed Edward H. Heller, well known figure in San Francisco financial circles, to the Board of Regents of the University of California. He will succeed James Mills of Berkeley, and the term is for 16 years. Mr. Heller is the second member of his family to serve in the position, his grandfather, I. W. Hellman, president of the Wells Fargo Bank, having been a University regent for 35 years.

Death Calls Mrs. Wm. A. Spooner

The many friends and acquaintances of William A. Spooner extend to him deepest sympathy on the death of his wife, who passed away at the home in Oakland on Thursday of last week, after a long illness.

Mr. Spooner is the well known former secretary of the Alameda County Central Labor Council and following his retirement from that position was named honorary president and adviser of the Council.

Mrs. Spooner was a native of Woodbridge, but had resided in Oakland for thirty-eight years. In addition to the husband, she is survived by a son, Armond F. Spooner, who is assistant district attorney of Mendocino county, and by three sisters. The funeral service was held on Saturday, from the Grant D. Miller Mortuary.

Lundeberg Heads Seafarers

At the closing session of the Seafarers' International Union, which met here last week in its first convention, Harry Lundeberg of San Francisco was elected president by unanimous roll call vote. Lundeberg will serve without salary and will retain his secretaryship of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. He had been acting president of the international organization since it was granted a charter in 1938.

Named secretary-treasurer, which will be a full-time position, was Tex Skinner of the San Diego Hook, Line and Bait Boat Fishermen's Union. John Hawk, New York secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic and Gulf District Sailors' Union, was elected vice-president, and serving with him on the executive board will be the following: Vito Alioto, business agent of the Seine and Line Fishermen's Union, Monterey; Mrs. Andrea Gomez, business agent Terminal Island Fish Cannery Workers' Union, Los Angeles; Morris Weisberger, New York agent of the Sailors' Union; Patrick McHugh, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, Boston; Ed Coester, business agent of the Sailors' Union, Seattle; and M. B. Biggs, Gulf representative of the Seafarers' Union.

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One Group of Employers In New Pact with No. 14

Thursday of last week, Apartment and Hotel Employees' Union No. 14 signed a new collective bargaining agreement with the Apartment House Owners and Lessees' Association. This agreement was the result of two months' negotiation, and replaces one which had expired March 1.

The new agreement is for a period of three years, and assures stable labor relations, as it provides for arbitration of all disputes and no lockouts or strikes during that period. The main concessions gained by the union were the maintenance-of-membership clause, 5 cents per hour extra for employees working between the hours of 8 p. m. and 4 a. m., two weeks' vacation after two years service; and a 45-day period of continued negotiation to arrive at a mutually satisfactory wage, or arbitration.

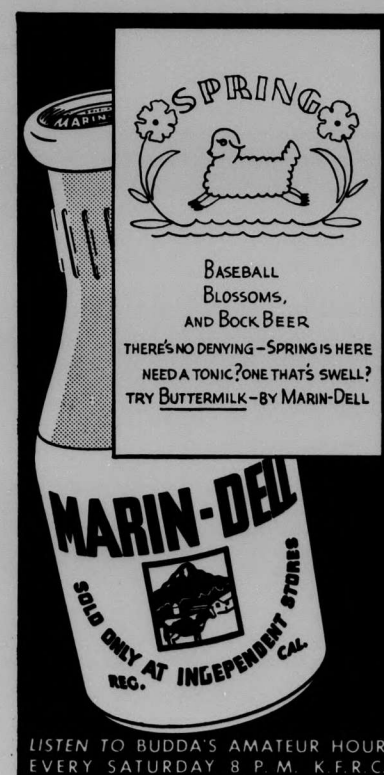
This agreement covers approximately 350 of San Francisco's apartment buildings, both large and small, and involves 500 members of the union.

The union's negotiating committee was composed of Secretary-Treasurer Russell R. Dreyer, Joseph P. Carver and James Sturgeon. The employers were represented by Charles Christian, president of the Apartment House Owners and Lessees' Association, and W. R. Towne.

In regular membership meeting No. 14 unanimously voted strike action against members of the Apartment House Employers' Council. This matter will be heard before the San Francisco Labor Council executive committee at 1 p. m. Saturday, the union having previously secured strike sanction from its international. Strike action was prompted by this group of employers because of their refusal to arbitrate differences.

OLSON PROCLAIMS "ARMY DAY"

Governor Culbert L. Olson by proclamation has designated next Monday, April 6, as "Army Day." In his proclamation the Governor states, in part, as follows: "In this first year of our war with aggressor nations and their armed forces which would subject peaceful nations to their lawless domination and barbarous brutalities, destroy democracy and enslave mankind to military dictatorship, it is important in our way effort that we manifest an 'all out' support of the armed forces of the United States on whom rests the task of meeting the enemy of our nation and our liberties on the field of battle." In San Francisco the day will be celebrated with a huge parade by military and civic organizations.



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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - HEmlock 3924
 W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942

The Big "IF"

The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association is making an intense effort to awaken the public to understanding the necessity for early diagnosis of tuberculosis. The special campaign stresses certain educational facts about the disease—tuberculosis can be cured if detected and treated soon enough, and cured in most cases without the long course of treatment and expense which the advanced cases require.

Today the big "if" in the recovery from tuberculosis depends largely upon the individual, headquarters of the local Association points out. This was not always true. Not too many years ago there were medical differences of opinion regarding the correct diagnosis and the cure of this insidious disease—which can be in an advanced stage before symptoms appear. In only comparatively recent years have the standardized methods of treatment become clear.

"But today the tuberculin test, a harmless skin test, will show whether or not tuberculosis germs are in the body," the Association statement declares, and continues: "Chest X-rays of positive reactors to the test will show whether or not the disease is active and will often show this before any symptoms appear—the right time to begin treatment.

"If the disease has actively started in the body, rest is the treatment—not just being lazy, but absolute rest in bed for 24 hours a day, under good medical supervision, preferably in a sanatorium; or artificial rest by accepted surgical methods.

"Today we know we do not have to go to another climate to be treated for tuberculosis. Studies made in sanatoria throughout the country have definitely proved that with proper treatment tuberculosis can be cured in any climate of the United States.

"These are certain facts about tuberculosis that the public must not only learn, but must put into use. With the knowledge we now have concerning the disease we might as well face the fact this April as any April that people do not die of tuberculosis these days. They die of carelessness and negligence."

Another Sales Tax Proposal

Proposals, in one form or another, for the levying of a sales tax continue to be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the new revenue bill now being formulated. This week all but two of the forty-one affiliates of the American Retail Federation recommended a 5 per cent sales tax, with no exemptions, to the House ways and means committee. The chairman of the organization's tax policy committee testified that retailers always had opposed a sales tax because of its deflationary character but now advocated it for the same reason.

In the tax program of the American Federation of Labor, recently submitted to Congress, federal sales taxes on food, clothing and other necessities are opposed. It declares that if necessary as a last resort, heavier taxes should be imposed on a selected list of

luxuries instead of a general retail or manufacturers' sales tax.

The National Association of Manufacturers has urged Congress to impose an 8 per cent sales tax on all articles of consumption and has also asked for a reduction of 50 per cent in the Treasury's recommendations for higher corporate taxes.

Congressman Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the House subcommittee on taxation, told the N.A.M. representative: "I'll tell you what you are trying to do. You are trying to plead high patriotism, but under the guise of it you are trying to shift the corporate tax burden from the big fellow to the little fellow."

The Group Is Well Known

The attempt on the part of anti-labor forces to make capital of the communications—phoney and otherwise—being forwarded to Congress and the newspapers, expressing opposition to unions or some of their policies, is not deceiving anyone who has had even brief experience in either union labor or other organizations.

There is no doubt that those who are willing to give attention, and especially publicity, to the grievances of others will always find plenty of material. Some of the so-called grievances may be real, but the majority usually will be found, upon close investigation, to be imaginary or the raving of unadulterated ignorance.

It is a well known fact that a certain class of union members are adepts at either criticism or plain condemnation of their organization to those outside its fold. In numerous instances it can be shown that such outside criticism and condemnation has ceased just outside the boundaries of the union, where it properly belongs. Almost any union official, and many individual members familiar with the affairs of their organizations, can testify to the truth of that assertion.

Some people are so constituted that they cannot get along with others. Their utter selfishness predominates at all times, and when it is frustrated their pique begins, whether it is against one person or two hundred. Then it is that they will rush to someone who will give them a hearing or perchance read their "Vox Populi" communications. But they tell only one side of the story.

In the meeting of their organization they may have presented some proposal, either meritorious or cockeyed. If they have not been able to convince the majority or even a sizeable minority, they are immediately in possession of a "grievance" against the whole membership. Likewise they may have requested of an official some favor,—personal, or one which the person thinks the official should use his position to grant, notwithstanding it might be against all conscience or against the laws of the organization. When refused, that official has provided another "grievance."

The detailing of other like instances could be multiplied, but would only serve to illustrate further that all is not gold that glitters in letters to congressmen, to columnists or to the plain garden variety of citizen. And unless one is looking for any kind of "ammunition" to use in a "battle" in which he might be engaged at the immediate time he will look askance at "voluntary information" being given by members of organizations who are unknown except through their communication and at the cost of a postage stamp.

Such "ammunition" doesn't scare nor stampede union officials or the members of their organizations—or, indeed of any organization. They have had too much experience in observing "people with a grievance."

7-DAY WEEK FOR MACHINISTS

Members of the International Association of Machinists employed in Seattle war industries will maintain a 7-day work week effective April 5. Local 79 has voted overwhelmingly for a rotating shift plan.

Editorial and News Pages

By PHILIP PEARL in A.F.L. News Service

The New York Times in an editorial expresses the view that it is not good form for a government official to accuse the enemies of labor of being the enemies of America. The New York Times in its editorial has been completely cockeyed about the entire labor situation. We often wonder whether the men who write these editorials attacking labor read their own paper.

We say that because we found buried away in the financial section of the Sunday issue of the New York Times of March 22 an article by its business editor, C. F. Hughes, which completely refutes the insufferably pompous and thoroughly misinformed statements which have appeared in the editorial pages of the same paper with regrettable regularity. Here is the record:

A Few Observations

The New York Times said in an editorial March 21: "The statistics of the National Industrial Conference Board show that the average actual hours per week per wage earner in January in 25 manufacturing industries were 42.4."

But Business Editor Hughes wrote on March 22: "Authoritative figures show that war industries are operating on weekly schedules up to 55 hours, as in machine tools. The airplane plants were operating 48.7 and shipbuilders at 48.2 hours in January."

The New York Times said in an editorial March 13: "The very purpose of the hours provisions of the wage-hour law was to make it all but prohibitively costly for employers to maintain a working week of more than 40 hours."

But Mr. Hughes wrote in the same paper March 22: "If that schedule [57-hour week] were adopted here there would be an increase over the 40-hour basis of 42 per cent in hours and a still greater increase in actual production. The increase in pay over the basic rate would be 15 per cent. Reduction in overhead and other fixed charges might offset this almost entirely. And it is to be remembered that corporation profits last year were 24 per cent above 1940 in spite of tax increases, sudden wage raises and output interruptions of one kind or another."

—And Note This One

The Times said in an editorial March 8: "The recent action of the House of Representatives in refusing to suspend the 40-hour week for the period of the war was profoundly discouraging."

But Mr. Hughes had this to say in the same paper: "These labor proposals [such as abolishing the forty-hour week and overtime], it is to be feared, stem from suspect sources. Perhaps the whole matter would be dropped if producers were required to submit figures on how much time-and-a-half they have included in the \$40,000,000,000 in war contracts which they have received."

Finally, the Times said in an editorial on March 14 that wages rose 20 per cent last year while the cost of living went up only half as much. But on page 11 of the same issue of the same paper appeared a news story headed "Family Food Bill Up 25 Per Cent Since War."

We must repeat that we wish the editors of the New York Times would read their own paper and learn some facts.

EVACUATION ORDER EXEMPTIONS

In a proclamation (No. 5) issued this week, Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announced the classes of German and Italian aliens and of Japanese who may be entitled to acquire exemption from exclusion orders and curfew regulations. Virtually no Japanese can qualify for an exemption except Japanese minors resident in orphanages and those too ill or infirm to move. General DeWitt's proclamation listed the six classes of aliens eligible for exemption and gave the procedure required for filing applications therefor.

Justice Carter's Dissenting Opinion in Picketing Case

The dissenting opinion filed by Justice Carter of the California Supreme Court in the recent Bell case has been highly complimented by both attorneys and laymen. For that reason, and likewise due to the great significance of the reasoning therein as relating to the subject of picketing, the LABOR CLARION is attempting to summarize the opinion, within available space of this and next week's issues; also, as supporting what has been the consistent claim of labor that violent picketing cannot and should not be upheld, but that where such occurred other provisions of law were sufficient under which to mete out punishment.

The case here referred to originated in Yuba county, where some 75 to 100 men and women were picketing entrances to both the Reed ranch and the Dalton orchard. A unit of the C.I.O. was the organization involved.

Certain of the pickets were convicted in a justice's court upon the charge of acts of violence, in transgression of a county ordinance, and were imprisoned.

As the matter came before the Supreme Court it was upon habeas corpus proceeding and called for the release of Rufus Bell and others, upon the ground that the ordinance was unconstitutional. Whether habeas corpus was the proper proceeding under which to test constitutionality of the ordinance occupied a considerable portion of the opinions rendered by the justices. However, the court decided against the claims of petitioners (Bell et al.) and remanded them to custody, Justice Carter alone dissenting. The majority opinion was written by Justice Traynor, with Chief Justice Gibson and Justices Shenk and Houser concurring; Justice Edmonds submitted a separate opinion, in which Justice Curtis concurred.

The majority of the court decided that Section 2 of the ordinance which prohibited peaceful picketing was invalid but that Section 3 which prohibited picketing by violence was valid. Since the pickets had been convicted of a violation of the ordinance, the court held that the burden was upon them to show that they had violated only the unconstitutional portion of the ordinance, that is to say, the burden was upon them to show that their picketing had been entirely peaceful, and since they had not carried this burden to the satisfaction of the court, they were remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

Justice Carter's opinion follows, in part. The cases which he cited in support of his reasoning, and those used in other opinions from which he quotes, are here omitted and the word "citation" substituted therefor; also, where words are here *ITALICIZED* within quotations it is to be understood that emphasis was that used by Justice Carter and not appearing as such in the original quotation:

In my opinion petitioners are entitled to their release on habeas corpus upon the ground that the provisions of the ordinance under which they were charged and convicted are unconstitutional and void.

Since the majority of the court seem to agree that section 2 of the ordinance is invalid, but sustain the validity of the judgment of conviction against the petitioners under section 3 of said ordinance, I will confine my discussion to section 3 only.

Said section provides: "Section 3. It is unlawful for any person to beset or picket the premises of another, or any approach thereto, where any person is employed or seeks employment, or any place or approach thereto where such employee or person seeking employment lodges or resides, for the purpose of inducing such employee or person seeking employment, by means of compulsion, coercion, intimidation, threats, acts of violence, or fear, to quit his or her employment or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment."

In my opinion the above-quoted section is so vague, indefinite and uncertain that it cannot be said to denounce as a crime any act which may be

proscribed under the police power of the state, and fails to provide a sufficiently ascertainable standard of guilt.

Before making an analysis of the above-quoted section, I shall call attention to certain rules applicable to the interpretation of statutes and ordinances. They are as follows:

"When the language of an act appears on its face to have a meaning, but it is impossible to give it any precise or intelligible application in the circumstances under which it was intended to operate, it is simply void; for if no judicial certainty can be settled upon as to its meaning, courts are not at liberty to supply the deficiency or make the statute certain. But legislation cannot be nullified on the ground of uncertainty, if susceptible of any reasonable construction that will support it." [Citation.] * * *

"It is equally true that a mere collection of words can not constitute a law; otherwise the dictionary can be transformed into a statute by the proper legislative formula. An act of the legislature, to be enforceable as a law, must prescribe a rule of action, and such rule must be intelligibly expressed." [Citation.] * * *

Applying the foregoing rules to the ordinance under consideration, it is clear to my mind that the language contained therein is insufficient to charge an offense within the purview of the police power of the state in view of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that "The freedom of speech and of the press, which are secured by the First Amendment against abridgment by the United States, are among the fundamental personal rights and liberties which are secured to all persons by the Fourteenth Amendment against abridgment by a state. . . ." [Citations.] * * *

It now appears to be well settled by both the decisions of this court and those of the Supreme Court of the United States that "the dissemination of information concerning the facts of a labor dispute must be regarded as within that area of free discussion that is guaranteed by the Constitution. [Citation.] * * *

Applying the foregoing definition to section 3 of the ordinance under consideration here, we find that the ordinance makes it "unlawful for any person to . . . picket the premises of another . . . for the purpose of inducing any employee or person seeking employment. . . to quit his or her employment or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment."

It appears to be conceded that a statutory amendment couched in the above-quoted language would constitute a clear violation of the constitutional provisions both of this state and of the United States guaranteeing such civil liberties as freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly. [Citations.] * * *

But it is insisted that the insertion of the words "by means of compulsion, coercion, intimidation, threats, acts of violence, or fear," after the clause "for the purpose of inducing such employee or person seeking employment or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment" removes section 3 of said ordinance from the category of unconstitutional legislation and renders it a valid enactment prohibiting all picketing where some of the pickets in some manner or other resort to what might be construed to mean "compulsion, coercion, intimidation, threats, acts of violence, or fear." In view of this argument, let us analyze the last quoted terms and see if they have any significance whatever when used in an ordinance designed to proscribe and prohibit acts and conduct which may be performed in the exercise of one's civil liberties guaranteed by both our state and federal constitutions.

If picketing constitutes the publicizing of the facts concerning a labor dispute in the vicinity of the premises where said dispute exists, then it must fol-

low that it was the intention of the legislative body which enacted said ordinance to prohibit the dissemination of information concerning such labor dispute by means of "compulsion," etc.

In my opinion this is the only interpretation or construction which can be placed upon the above-quoted language of section 3 of said ordinance and said language is thereby rendered meaningless. To illustrate, how can it be said that a picket disseminated information concerning the facts of a labor dispute by means of "compulsion," or "coercion," or "intimidation," or "threats," or "acts of violence," or "fear"? Certainly the dissemination of information by means of either the spoken or printed word regardless of how loud the voice or how large the printing would not have the effect of creating or bringing about the conditions described as "compulsion, coercion, intimidation, threats, acts of violence, or fear." At least, it is not possible for me to imagine a situation in which one engaged in picketing in the sense that that term has been defined, doing anything as a picket which would bring about a condition approaching "compulsion, coercion, intimidation, threats, acts of violence, or fear." Picketing does not mean throwing stones; picketing does not mean wielding clubs; but a person engaged in picketing may wield a club; picketing does not mean firing guns, but a person engaged in picketing may fire a gun; in brief, picketing does not mean or comprehend the commission of any act or acts of violence, but such acts may be committed by those engaged in picketing. It must be conceded that every act of violence designed to injure the person or property of another now constitutes a violation of some penal provision of the law of this state and subjects the perpetrator thereof to prosecution and punishment, whether committed by a person engaged in picketing or in any other activity. There is no more reason for saying that publicizing the facts of a labor dispute, or the dissemination of information concerning the facts of a labor dispute through pickets, may be accomplished by means of acts of violence, than to say that preaching the gospel, lecturing on social reforms, teaching political economy or publishing a newspaper may be likewise accomplished. The fact that acts of violence may be committed by one engaged in any of the above pursuits does not change the character of the pursuit nor subject it to restrictions created by legislative enactments under an asserted exercise of the police power. In other words, it is the acts of violence which come within the purview of the police power and not the picketing, preaching, lecturing, teaching or publishing, because acts of violence have no relation to the purpose and object to be accomplished by any of the above-mentioned activities, including picketing, according to the accepted definition of that word. It may be true that a person while engaged in picketing might commit any and every crime known to our law, but certainly the commission of such crimes should not be charged up against the entire picket line or the labor organization under whose auspices the premises are being picketed. As I read our penal statutes, I cannot think of anything in the nature of violence, or threats of violence which are not now denounced as public offenses and punishable as such. Therefore, to enact an ordinance denouncing the dissemination of information concerning the facts of a labor dispute by means of acts of violence, places such ordinance in the category of those denounced by the above-quoted rules as being so vague, indefinite and uncertain that they are absolutely meaningless. Such, in my opinion, is the situation with reference to section 3 of the ordinance here under consideration. To carry the discussion a little further in order to disclose the absurdity of the contention that since section 3 of said ordinance prohibits "picketing by means of acts of violence" it is a valid exercise of the police power of

(Continued on Next Page)

Justice Carter's Opinion In Bell Picketing Case

(Continued from Page 5)

the state, let us assume that the ordinance denounced as a crime any of the following: "preaching by means of acts of violence"; or "lecturing by means of acts of violence"; or "teaching by means of acts of violence"; or "publishing a newspaper by means of acts of violence"; or "distributing a newspaper by means of acts of violence"; or "parading by means of acts of violence." Obviously, any such ordinance would be declared void on its face as being too vague, uncertain and indefinite to constitute a public offense. The Supreme Court of Missouri by unanimous opinion in the case of *Deiver v. Weiss*, declared a similar ordinance void for uncertainty, and I have not been able to find respectable authority to the contrary. ***

What is the ascertainable standard of guilt prescribed in the ordinance here under consideration? The obvious answer to this question must be that it contains no such standard. The statement therein that "it shall be unlawful" to commit an "act of violence" amounts to nothing more than to say that "it is unlawful to do an unlawful act" without defining what constitutes the unlawful act. Nowhere in the ordinance is there any indication of what is meant by the expression "It is unlawful for any person to beset or picket the premises of another . . . for the purpose of inducing such employee or person seeking employment, by means of compulsion, coercion, intimidation, threats, acts of violence, or fear, to quit his or her employment or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment." It is obvious that if we apply the accepted definition of the word "picket" (to disseminate information concerning or to publicize the facts of a labor dispute) the italicized words become meaningless and no crime is defined. ***

In reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in connection with my study of the case at bar and the preparation of this opinion, I have been strongly impressed with the decided liberal trend of the decisions of that great court, which in its pronouncements in the field of those fundamental and basic personal rights and liberties referred to as civil liberties, have exemplified profound vision and foresight and eminent fairness in extending the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press not only to the strong, the wealthy and the powerful, but likewise to the weak, the humble and the oppressed. It is these pronouncements which will protect a defenseless minority from being legislated against and their freedom of expression curtailed by those who happen to be in the majority or who control the legislative processes for the time being. Such a situation was depicted by Mr. Justice Murphy in speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Thornhill v. Alabama*, when he said:

"A like threat is inherent in a penal statute, like that in question here, which does not aim specifically at evils within the allowable area of State control but, on the contrary, sweeps within its ambit other activities that in ordinary circumstances constitute an exercise of freedom of speech or of the press. *The existence of such a statute, which readily lends itself to harsh and discriminatory enforcement by local prosecuting officials, against particular groups deemed to merit their displeasure, results in a continuous and pervasive restraint on all freedom of discussion that might reasonably be regarded as within its purview.* It is not any less effective or, if the restraint is not permissible, less pernicious than the restraint on freedom of discussion, imposed by the threat of censorship. An accused, after arrest and conviction under such a statute, does not have to sustain the burden of demonstrating that the State could not constitutionally have written a different and specific statute covering his activities as disclosed by the charge and the evidence introduced against him. [Citation] Where regulations of the liberty of free discussion are concerned, there are special reasons for observing the rule that it is the statute, and not the accusation or the evidence under it, which prescribes the limits of permissible conduct and warns against transgression." [Citations.]

So zealously has the Supreme Court of the United States guarded and protected these fundamental personal rights and liberties that in the case of *Schneider v. State*, that court struck down as unconstitutional and void four ordinances enacted respectively by the cities of Los Angeles, California; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Worcester, Massachusetts; and Irvington, New Jersey, designed to prohibit the distribution of handbills, leaflets, circulars, etc., in said cities. Mr. Justice Roberts, speaking for the court in said case, declared:

"It is argued that the circumstance that in the actual enforcement of the Milwaukee ordinance the distributor is arrested only if those who receive the literature throw it in the streets, renders it valid. But, even as thus construed, the ordinance cannot be enforced without unconstitutionally abridging the liberty of free speech. As we have pointed out, the public convenience in respect of cleanliness of the streets does not justify an exertion of the police power which invades the free communication of information and opinion secured by the Constitution.

"It is suggested that the Los Angeles and Worcester ordinances are valid because their operation is limited to streets and alleys and leaves persons free to distribute printed matter in other public places. But, as we have said, the streets are natural and proper places for the dissemination of information and opinion; and one is not to have the exercise of his liberty of expression in appropriate places abridged on the plea that it may be exercised in some other place. ***"

(To Be Continued Next Week)

LABOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

State Labor Commissioner Carrasco reports that unpaid wages amounting to \$56,165 were recovered for California wage earners in February.

During the month, 1844 complaints of violations of labor laws were filed with the Commissioner. Of these 1290 represented complaints of failure to pay wages and 554 concerned other labor laws violations. Criminal prosecutions were instituted during February against 37 labor law violators, and civil suits were filed against 25 employers for the recovery of unpaid wages.

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Radio News Commentator Lashes Overtime Critics

Elmer Davis, Columbia Broadcasting System's star news commentator, charged in a recent broadcast that Roosevelt haters, more interested in beating the President than the Axis, were behind the drive to outlaw overtime pay.

Davis said the backers of the drive against the wage-hour law had stirred up a war within a war to gain their ends. "That," Davis told his nationwide radio audience, "is the war of certain businessmen's associations and groups and their friends in Congress against labor unions and against an administration which is friendly to labor."

"This is called a campaign against the 40-hour week, but that is not much more than a slogan . . . the slogan attempts to disguise as a campaign for more production what is really a campaign for lower wages."

Refutes Arguments

Analyzing the "spontaneous" campaign against labor, Davis refuted almost point by point the issues raised by H. V. Kaltenborn, the N.B.C. commentator, in his demands for restrictive labor legislation.

Davis wasted no time in taking apart the arguments of the labor baiters. He pointed out that the men who are backing the campaign have shifted their line time and again as one after another of their propaganda dodges has been exposed.

First, he said, the anti-labor campaign was hung on a charge that labor was working only 40 hours a week and that strikes were hamstringing war production. When those arguments were exploded by facts showing the work week is well above 40 hours and strikes at an all-time low, Davis said the bosses shifted ground and argued that manufacturers couldn't pay overtime. Next came the cry that overtime pay would produce inflation with a diminishing quantity of consumers' goods on the market.

All these shifts added up, Davis said, to "a campaign for lower wages."

Notes Newspaper Unanimity

Furthermore, Davis said, the cat was let out of the bag by the suspicious unanimity of newspaper editorials against the wage-hour law and certain industry spokesmen.

"The other day," he said, "a representative of the Associated Industries of Florida said to a Jacksonville civic club: 'We are fighting two men—Franklin D. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis.' If he said anything about fighting Hitler and Hirohito it seems to have escaped the notice of the reporters covering the meeting."

That attitude, Davis said, about sums up the position of the Roosevelt haters "who are perfectly willing to get on with the war against Hitler and Hirohito after they win their war against Roosevelt and the labor unions."

"You may not like Mr. Roosevelt," Davis added, "but if he loses the war we all lose it with him."

CURB USE OF HONEY

Under a recent order, manufacturers may not consume more honey than they used in the corresponding period of 1941, although users of small amounts may consume up to sixty pounds regardless of 1941 use. The War Production Board reported to Governor Olson, as chairman of the State Council of Defense, that deep inroads into the honey supply have been made by manufacturers of ice cream, candy, soft drinks, bakery goods and medicine, who formerly used little or no honey and who have now become heavy purchasers.

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State Federation Appeal to California Congressmen

The following letter was sent to all congressmen and senators from California by Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor. In this letter, the Federation calls upon our federal legislators to defeat the infamous bill introduced by Representative Smith of Virginia and known as H. R. 6790, as well as the companion bills of Representatives Boren and Wickersham of Oklahoma.

Oppose Three Bills

"Although we are engaged in a war which requires our full and undivided attention and support, the enemies of labor see fit to disrupt this indispensable unity by waging a most reprehensible campaign against the organized labor movement. The most recent and dastardly examples of this downright treacherous action are the three bills that have been introduced into Congress by Congressmen Smith of Virginia, Boren of Oklahoma, and Wickersham, also of Oklahoma.

"These three bills provide for the abolition of the forty-hour work week; the removal of all limitations upon the number of hours worked per day or per week; the freezing of wages; the elimination of overtime pay; the outlawing of the closed shop; and suspension for the national emergency of all the existing laws regarding overtime and Saturday half holiday, including also the Walsh-Healy Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Eight-Hour Act, and the Bacon-Davis Act. In addition, these bills would wipe out some of the most basic rights enjoyed by the wage-earners of this country. How can such proposals avoid the stirring up of class hatred and thereby produce disharmony which can threaten our whole war effort? In fact, such a program has been the ambition of every fifth columnist ever since the war began and even prior thereto. That the merits of these bills should rate nothing but the whole-hearted contempt of every true American is indubitably established by labor's record of sacrifice and unqualified support of our Government in our present crucial struggle.

Labor Has Kept Its Pledge

"Organized labor has pledged to guard against any interruption of production in war industries by relinquishing its most valuable weapon, the right to strike. Organized labor has kept its pledge. It has adjusted and is continuing to adjust all problems affecting greater production. It has donated and will continue to donate millions of dollars to the war effort as well as to subscribe to billions of dollars' worth of bonds. Labor has not failed once to 'deliver' when called upon, if such demands were connected with the strengthening of our fight against the enemy.

Need Unity in the Nation

"It is our firm conviction that, since labor's consummate desire is to help win the war, instead of diverting the concern of the people from this transcendental purpose all true Americans should co-operate in maintaining unity in our ranks by opposing and voting against these three obnoxious bills.

"In California we have also controversial issues which are being injected to distract our people from the main task of winning the war, and I am uncompromisingly opposed to anyone who, instead of trying to liquidate difficulties and friction, creates them.

"I hope that you will join with all true Americans in voting against the bills discussed in this letter."

The More Sinister Purpose

The current Weekly News Letter of the State Federation of Labor also contains the following in relation to the present anti-labor drive:

The chief aim of this new offensive against labor is, on the surface, vicious enough, viz., to abolish at one swoop labor's most important gains—not only the 40-hour week, but all labor legislation by which those gains are guaranteed. But there is a deeper purpose, even more sinister, at a time when this nation has been plunged into war, and that is to cut down the

payment of overtime to workers and add the money thus saved to profits. Thus, two very desirable birds could be killed with one stone.

The method used by the big interests to accomplish this has not, however, been shrewdly calculated. As soon as their lying allegations and assertions were launched, they ran squarely into facts which proved the opposite. The campaign promptly degenerated into a mere mudslinging spree against labor. That it deliberately ignores the figures on war production as well as other basic facts is attested to by the following excerpts from a report of the U. S. Department of Labor:

Facts from Official Report

"More than two-fifths of the plants in war industries (which includes naval contractors) are operating their equipment for 160 hours or more out of the possible 168 hours in a week. . . . All but 10 per cent of the plants covered in a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were operating more than 70 hours a week. Schedules as low as 40 hours for each worker are rarely encountered in war production industries except in continuous process industries. In three-fifths of the plants surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in January, 1942, having 70 per cent of the wage earners, all of the workers in the plant average 46 hours or more of actual work (which means a scheduled work week of at least 48 hours)."

These are only just a meager handful of facts which give the complete lie to the contentions of the backers of the Smith bill and its companion proposals having the same aim.

MOONEY LEFT \$300

Value of the estate of Tom Mooney was placed at "approximately \$300" last week as his will was admitted to probate by Superior Judge T. I. Fitzpatrick.

TO PROTECT CHILDREN

Immunization of all children over nine months of age against smallpox and diphtheria by Child Health Day, May 1, is urged by Dr. Bertram P. Brown, director, State Department of Public Health. He recommended that parents and guardians have children immunized by family physicians or in local health department clinics. Dr. Brown's action followed proclamations issued by President Roosevelt and Governor Olson urging immunization.

WASHING MACHINE VS. BOMBS

Any home in which there is a washing machine with an induction type pump can easily use this equipment as an auxiliary fire extinguisher, according to Air Raid Warden B. W. Corbin, 283 Hickory street. In the event that water service should be impaired during an air raid, the washing machine would deliver enough water to extinguish at least one incendiary bomb. It will throw a stream of water fifteen feet, Corbin states. He gave the following directions on the subject: "Put a male clamp on the hose connection of any induction type washing machine and it can be hooked up to a garden hose so that if the water supply is cut off during an air raid you will still have an auxiliary fire extinguisher. Keep the washing machine full of water, or fill it when an air raid sounds, and you'll be prepared. Leave the lid off the washing machine when you start pumping."



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Scharrenberg Speaks for A.F.L. Against the Poll Tax

"The American Federation of Labor is unanimously opposed to the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting," Paul Scharrenberg, national legislative representative of the A.F.L., told the Senate judiciary subcommittee.

Speaking on behalf of President William Green, he said that it was "significant and rather ominous that nearly all the anti-labor orations delivered in the House of Representatives are made by gentlemen who come from the poll tax states. . . . We feel that it must be due to the fact that the working people of the South are unable to show that they resent labor-baiting speeches made in Congress."

Scharrenberg introduced a table showing per capita income by states for the year 1940 published by the U. S. Department of Commerce showing per capita income for the poll tax states to demonstrate the economic discrimination. It follows:

Alabama	\$264	South Carolina....	\$281
Arkansas	253	Tennessee	325
Georgia	321	Texas	422
Mississippi	195	Virginia*	455

*Increased to account for residents employed in the District of Columbia.

This shows an average per capita income of the poll tax states of \$314 as compared with the United States average of \$573.

Scharrenberg also told of his work 30 years ago in California affecting repeal of a poll tax in this State which was not a prerequisite for voting.

Police Department's Benefit Ball

San Francisco has again swung into its customary support of the policy of the Police Department to care for its own, Police Chief Charles Dullea announced this week.

His statement came after receiving a report from Frank Murphy, president of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association. Inspector Murphy, a veteran of the Department, reported to Dullea that all business, professional and labor groups of the city have pledged their support to the ball, which is held for the benefit of the wives and children of police officers who have fallen while in line of duty.

The ball, Chief Dullea pointed out, is the high light of the post-Lenten season and will be held April 18 in the Civic Auditorium.

Retail sales of rationed sugar will begin on May 4, State Rationing Administrator D'Orr stated Tuesday. The first sales will follow a week-long registration period, during which no sugar will be sold.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

The Chairmen's Forum will hold its regular monthly meeting at union headquarters on Thursday evening, April 9. At its March meeting the Forum postponed the annual election of officers to the April meeting in order to allow several chairmen, unavoidably detained, to be present. All chairmen are requested to be present at this meeting, there being several important matters requiring extended discussion. The meetings will be called to order at 7:30 p. m. All chairmen will be formally notified in the usual manner.

The Los Angeles *Citizen* reports the death on March 19 of J. L. Jones, who left here on February 10. A few days after depositing a San Francisco card with No. 174 he was entered at General hospital in a serious condition from which he never recovered. Deceased was a member of the *Examiner* chapel here, and was unable to finish the last shift he worked there, his condition becoming such that he was taken to the hospital. On the following day, however, he insisted on vacating the hospital, drew his traveler and left for the southern city. He first became affiliated with No. 21 in 1932. Burial was in the Printers' Plot, Inglewood cemetery, in Los Angeles.

The *Shopping News* service flag now has two hundred stars attached, there being that number now attached to army or navy activities. In addition, there are a number of other employees engaged in defense work, among those, in the composing room, being William G. Byers, W. L. Cheney, Lowell I. Price and F. H. Collins. Several other chapel members are now schooling themselves for defense work and expect to qualify in a short time.

A letter from Victor Myers, chairman of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel at the time of his enlistment, gives his address as Co. 3-E, U. S. N. T. C., San Diego. Vic says his nose is peeling, his head is practically shaved, and he is in sick bay with a high fever as the result of typhoid shots. Outside that, everything was okeh. His brother has just arrived at the same base, but he had not been able to contact him, as they were both still under detention.

Donald Bishop, 6-year-old son of W. S. Bishop of the *Recorder* day side, is ill with an infection of his saliva gland, and at this writing it was thought that an operation would be necessary.

Earle C. Browne returned on Monday from Tacoma, where he had gone to be in attendance at the funeral of his father, John H. ("Jack") Browne, who died on March 24 as the result of a stroke. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston in 1869. His parents moved to Toronto, Canada, and he learned the printing trade on the papers of that city. He came to the Northwest in the early '90s, and in 1893 he was elected president of Vancouver, B. C., union, an office he held for six terms. For nearly 40 years he had been an employee of the *Tacoma Times*, being the first printer employed by that paper, and was president of the Tacoma union for many years. In attendance at the I.T.U. convention last year at Vancouver, he was introduced as the oldest living past president of Vancouver union. He was a continuous member of the International Typographical Union for 54 years. Two children besides Earle survive, John Herbert Browne and Mrs. Charles W. Funk, both of Tacoma.

Charles E. Mertins of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel,

who left here last November to enter the Union Printers' Home, after an illness of two months, died on March 25, and was buried in the Home cemetery at Colorado Springs. Born at Carthage, Mo., deceased was 66 years of age, and first became affiliated with No. 21 in November of 1913. He had continuous membership in the International Union for 38 years. Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Emma A. Davis of Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. S. J. Melton of Van Nuys, Calif.

Members wishing to donate to the Red Cross Blood Bank should report at 2415 Jones street at Chestnut. Your blood may save the life of some soldier or sailor, as it is placed in storage and is issued to all hospitals and infirmaries of our armed forces.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Chalk up another highly successful tournament for your Association! Last Sunday at Sharp Park fifty members and their guests enjoyed a perfect day—perfect as far as weather was concerned, and perfect, also, as far as the attack on old man par was concerned.

Here are the boys who took home the Defense Stamps: Championship Class—Vic Lansberry, 80-13-67; Charles Forst, 80-12-68; Cy Stright, 81-12-69. Class "A"—George Gallick, 86-16-70; Howard Watson, 87-17-70; Al Cantor, 88-18-70. Class "B"—Len Sweet, 96-26-70; R. J. DiGrazia, 96-21-71; R. W. Smith, 103-27-76. Class "C"—J. A. Tappendorff, 94-30-64; Gene Gallagher, 107-30-77; Luke Lansberry, 109-30-79. The Tappendorffs, father and son, had a field day, for in the guest flight we find J. A. Tappendorff, Jr., leading with 89-28-61; B. Piersoll second, with 79-15-64, and J. Asara third, with 90-26-64. The hole-in-one contest found a guest, J. Hershey, nearest the pin—just 23 inches away in fact, to carry home the first place award; B. Olson, also a guest, was second, 10 feet, 6 inches away; and Joe Chaudet's 17 feet 10 inches gave him third place.

The drawings for the Association match play championship were as follows: Harry Darr vs. Ron. Cameron; Larry Gallick vs. Arthur Barlesi; Len Sweet vs. George Gallick; Ed Schmieder vs. Wayne Dye; Howard Watson vs. Bob Smith; Frank Smith vs. Al Cantor; Percy Crebassa vs. J. L. Bartlett; Gene Gallagher vs. J. L. Tappendorff. The bottom sixteen are: Frank Forst vs. Fred Leach; Jess Conway vs. Charles Forst; R. J. DiGrazia vs. R. C. Kimbrough; E. M. Blackford vs. Joe Chaudet; Tim Godfrey vs. Charlie Russell; Vic Lansberry vs. Al Teel; Ralph Iusi vs. Cy Stright, and Luke Lansberry vs. Ben Apte. First matches will be played in the April tournament at La Rinconada. All matches must be played on date of scheduled tournaments or be defaulted. No postponements, and no advance playing of match. Any changes in handicaps will be published in the *LABOR CLARION*, otherwise handicaps for all matches in the cup match play stand. We will tell you in a later issue the handicaps of each match. For the thirty-two who qualified, lots of luck; for those who failed to do so, condolences—and you have the satisfaction of knowing that after the April tournament you'll be joined by sixteen others who also will be "out."

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Well, Frank Forst "went and took" a beating from Mons. Bell of the *News* in the city tournament. Frank says: "I am sure the best man, that day, won." Anyway, Bell will get the cup, while Frank is richer by an 8½ pound daughter, born last Friday. Congratulations to both—Bell for his victory and Forst upon the birth of his daughter. . . . Harry Darr is our "one and only" who went the

full route in the city tournament this year. He took his opponent, 1 up. It is quite fitting that in the drawing for our match play cup championship he should meet the present Association champ, Ron. Cameron in the first round. . . . "I know who'll carry on for me—especially in golf"—said Joe Chaudet, as he watched his year-old son, Stephen, trying to swing a club already.

Don't make any plans for Sunday, April 26, other than to be at Rinconada. Details later.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A home wedding in which this chapel was much interested was that of C. John ("Jack") Miller and Ila Farnsworth, which occurred a few days ago. Although the bride is almost a stranger to us, it's different with the groom. A stereotyper, Jack has worked here 21 years, knows every composing room member and is liked by all. That the marriage is a long and happy one is the least we wish them.

One source of irritation disappeared with blackouts. Sticklers for cleanliness and sanitation can't tell whether the windows are dirty or not, as each pane is covered with cardboard.

Pandemonium reigned one day last week. Came press time and the cut of Roy Howard, he of the Scripps-Howard duo, was missing and a mad scramble among makeups and makeup editors ensued. It was found eventually, of all places, in the hell-box.

Sometimes Hubert Maurer talks almost like a wit. He asserted Hitler now dislikes the Nazi salute—where the hand is stuck straight up, you know; it reminds him, Maurer claims, of the height of Russian snow.

"I betcha," bet Dick Smith, "that Standard of New Jersey will be delighted to stop telegraphing congressmen about the laziness of defense workers who slave but 40 hours a week. It has its job laid out trying to camouflage its tieup with the Axis."

In close proximity to his work (name deleted by censor) kept a large box of medicine on which his M.D. had written: "Take contents in milk or water; report without eating." And the gang surmised that after eating it all, the partaker couldn't eat any more; so the instruction appeared superfluous.

He seemed changed on showing up one morning, and on being questioned, Barney O'Neill replied that it wasn't his regular face, just a retread for Easter.

Understandable? There was Chuck Adams in Hollywood for a fortnight and returned here minus a movie contract. . . . Charley Cooper also got back into harness, apparently none the worse for letting the M.D.'s chop and probe in odd spots.

That famous golf match is all over and, like Caesar, Harvey Bell came, saw and conquered. He trailed the first nine holes, gained his stride and beat Frank Forst, *Examiner* typo, 4 and 2. By the way, Frank became the father of a baby—a girl—the day before, was a trifle excited and possibly wasn't up to par. Todd Ziegler, also an *Examiner* man, who has watched Harvey play innumerable times, caddied for him, while the same function was performed by Ron Cameron, an *Examiner* printer, for Forst.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

Mrs. Laurel Howell, who has been in bed a week with flu, is reported much better.

Mrs. Ann White and her small son, Richard, are up again after a week in bed with flu—severe enough for a doctor's attendance.

George H. Gooler of Lodi spent last Sunday with his son, William Gooler, and family.

Mrs. Louise Howard's seventy-first birthday was scheduled to be celebrated in Chinatown last Wednesday evening with a four-generation family dinner, given by her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Abbott.

Our president, Mrs. Louise A. Abbott, attended the banquet at Rex Cafe, North Beach, last Tuesday evening, with which Excelsior Circle No. 2, Companions to Foresters of America, celebrated their fifty-sixth birthday.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

By their failure to vote an indorsement of candidates for I.T.U. officers at their February meeting, it would seem members of the Los Angeles Mailers' Union are "slipping" politically. Whether or not they will send a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention has not as yet been ascertained. No such lackadaisical spirit exists in the Milwaukee Mailers' Union. That militant local not alone voted indorsement of candidates for I.T.U. offices, and also to send a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, but is "up in arms" over another farce, a proposed vote on a Mailers' International idea, as being nothing less than a smoke screen to confuse the mailer vote for candidates. The executive board of the Milwaukee Mailers' Union will hold a meeting this week on the question of formulating plans to oppose the Mailer International proposition, and also that of the Indianapolis petition to set up a commission to select an editor for the *Typographical Journal*, which they believe—and rightly so—has for its purpose the depriving to Secretary-Treasurer Randolph of his constitutional responsibilities by taking the editorship from him. It cannot be successfully contradicted that the *Typographical Journal* has been, and is especially so at the present time, looked upon by reading and thinking members of the I.T.U. and others interested in union affairs as the most ably edited of journals of international unions. And, furthermore, as the I.T.U. is now "blessed" with two "political footballs"—the M.T.D.U. and the Union Printers' Home (which should be given a thorough airing at the Colorado Springs convention), it could but result in a loss of prestige to the I.T.U. to turn over such a high class publication as the *Typographical Journal* to the "tender mercies" of a crew of "self-sacrificing" politicians, as inevitably would become a "commission" to select an "editor" for the *Journal*.

As the larger unions of the I.T.U. have indorsed the Progressive ticket for I.T.U. offices, the vote of indorsements of some of the smaller unions may indicate the drift of the political wind in the May election, as per example: Manhattan, Kans., Baker 2, Gill, 1; Port Huron, Baker, 4, Gill, 3; International Falls, Baker, 6, Gill, 5; Redding, Baker, 4, Gill, 2. Poplar Bluff, Baker, 5, Gill, 4; Lodi, Baker, 4, Gill, 3. There are approximately one hundred of these small unions where the vote was similar to the vote given here.

Al Waring, apprentice, *Examiner* chapel, was to undergo operation for kidney ailment this week at St. Mary's hospital.

Al Pagano of the *Daily News*, and Harvey Viele of the *Chronicle*, began their vacations with pay this week.

DAILY PAPER SUSPENDS

The *Kansas City Journal*, an afternoon daily with a newspaper ancestry dating back 88 years, announced suspension of publication this week. It employed approximately 300 workers.

Mrs. Adams in High Court Position

Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, well known former San Francisco attorney, was appointed this week by Governor Olson to the presiding judgeship of the Third District Court of Appeals—the first woman to occupy an appellate bench in California's history. Mrs. Adams received her LL.D. from the University of California in 1912, became the state's first woman assistant U. S. district attorney in 1914 and in 1918 became the state's first U. S. district attorney.

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TEAMSTERS' COUNCIL ELECTION

The annual election of officers of San Francisco Joint Council of Teamsters will be held on Saturday, April 18, the election having been postponed from the March meeting.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' BOND PURCHASE

Members and locals of the International Photo-Engravers' Union are turning their payday dollars into weapons of war by their wholehearted support of the defense savings program. A total of \$586,833.50 has already been purchased in Defense Bonds by the members and union treasuries of fifty-five locals, according to a report submitted to the Treasury Department by Edward J. Volz, president of the union.

Theater Janitors' New Wage

Wage increases of \$1 a day, retroactive to February 1, have been approved by members of Theater and Amusement Janitors' Union No. 9.

George Hardy, who is secretary of Building Service Employees' Union No. 87, said approximately 140 janitors in show houses throughout San Francisco will benefit by the increase, which raises the wage scale to \$7.45 per day.

A.F.L. Runs Full-Page "Ad"

The American Federation of Labor, in a full-page advertisement appearing in the *New York Times* last Monday, and headed "Beware the Sixth Column," urged that existing labor legislation be retained and charged that a "smear campaign" had been started against "American workers and their unions."

It referred to President Roosevelt's definition of "sixth columnists" as Americans who wittingly or unwittingly spread rumors or doubts, and said such persons were "waging an undeclared war against President Roosevelt and against us."

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

Radio engineers and mechanics, storekeepers, physicists, draftsmen are wanted for service by the federal government. Positions for draftsmen, at salaries of \$1440 to \$2600 a year, are available. These positions are open to both men and women who have had training and experience as draftsmen. Minimum requirements are one year of drafting room experience or training above high school level. Other positions available now are: Inspectors (materials), \$1620 to \$2000; inspectors (ship construction), \$2000 to \$2600; storekeepers, \$1260 to \$2000; physicists, \$2600 to \$5600; junior physicists, \$2000; radio engineers and mechanics, \$1620 to \$3200; junior inspector, trainee, ordnance, \$1440. Complete information concerning all positions may be obtained from the Twelfth District Office of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Room 119, Federal Building, San Francisco; from any first or second class post office, or from any United States Employment Service Office.

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

"Selected and Annotated Articles from March 1942 Magazines," prepared by Squire F. Browne, one of the Federal Adult Education teachers affiliated with Local 61, contains some especially pertinent suggestions for reading at this time when we are told by our Government that Hitler is endeavoring to crack our unity and bolster those prejudices which always hinder true progress. A paragraph in Mr. Browne's introduction to this month's analysis is especially worthwhile: "Racial prejudice is an acquired disease, with no scientific basis in ethnography or anthropology. If you do not realize the inanity of this prejudice, read Boas' 'Primitive Man.' If you do not grasp the seriousness of this problem internationally, read the following articles, all reviewed under 'World War II—Peace' in this issue of the *Bulletin*: 'Tinder for Tomorrow,' by Pearl Buck (*Asia*, March, pp. 153-55); 'Chinese Challenge to the West,' by Lin Yutang (*N.Y.T. Magazine*); 'Asiatic Problem,' by Pearl Buck (*Vital Speeches*, March 1); 'Jews After the War,' by Reinold Niebuhr (*Nation*, February 21-28.)"

The American Federation of Teachers, at the mid-year meeting of its national executive council, recognized this problem and stressed the importance of combatting all injustice to minority groups, whether racial or otherwise. "Hence, it is imperative that we see that all policy-making bodies—local, state and national—are manned by leaders who will be alert to test every aspect of our domestic and foreign program by the democratic criterion, and further that in the setting up of these bodies all groups of our citizenry—government, labor, management and racial minorities—be properly represented."

STATE INCOME TAX DUE

Thomas F. Feeney, area income tax supervisor, urges California taxpayers to file their State income tax returns early, and thus avoid the last-minute rush. The State has not changed the credit for personal exemption. Single persons are allowed \$1000, and married persons, living with husband or wife at the end of the taxable year, \$2500, plus \$400 for each dependent. Income tax forms may be secured at the general office, 540 Van Ness avenue, or at the following branch offices: Bank of America, 1 Powell street; American Trust Co., O'Farrell and Grant avenue; Crocker Bank, Montgomery and Post streets; Wells Fargo Bank, 1 Montgomery street; Chamber of Commerce, 333 Pine street, and Bank of California (Mission Branch), Sixteenth street and Julian avenue.

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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets the second and fourth Saturdays, at 3 p. m., at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214, Labor Temple. Headquarters phone Market 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 1 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 2 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first Saturday, at 1 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Saturday Afternoon, March 28, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 3 o'clock by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Saturday afternoon, March 28, 1942.) Called to order at 2:05 o'clock by Vice-Chairman Ballerini. In the matter of the request of Practical Nurses' Association No. 267, affiliated with the Building Service Employees' International Union, for affiliation with the Council; the organization has a membership of 173, with a vast potential membership. Your committee recommends that the organization be affiliated and delegates seated. The following delegates were examined and, having given proof of citizenship, were found to have the required labels: Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, Paul Allenfort, Paul Guderley, Harold Leininger, Theo. Lindquist. Candy and Confectionery Workers No. 158, Billie Johnson. Butchers No. 508, Ed Flowerday. Cracker Bakers No. 125, Bertha Del Carlo. Macaroni Workers No. 493, Filippo Lapi. Millinery Workers No. 40, Eddie King. Newspaper and Periodical Vendors No. 468, A. M. Blythe, Andrew J. Kallack, Louis Williams. Office Employees No. 21320, Leo Kowski. Practical Nurses No. 267, Eva V. MacDonald. Delegates obligated and seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated March 19, 1942. Letter from Congressman Welch, with enclosure from Frank Bane, director Division of Field Operations, regarding the rubber shortage and the tire rationing program; (a copy of this will be sent to President Tobin of the Teamsters). Letters of acknowledgment from Senators Johnson and Downey regarding our resolution on the rubber shortage. From Chief Administrative Officer Thomas A. Brooks, acknowledging receipt of resolution regarding wage increase for hospital and institutional workers; also letter from Mayor Rossi stating this will receive earnest consideration in preparing the 1942-43 budget. From Mayor Rossi, acknowledging receipt of our resolution recommending that the necessary money be provided from the Publicity and Advertising Fund for the continuance of the opera for the 1942 season. From the U. S. Treasury Department, expressing deep appreciation for the prompt and enthusiastic support given by labor's campaign to raise One Billion Dollars this year through the purchase of Defense Bonds by its members. From John Mertens, 5638 Geary Boulevard (Bayview 0326), announcing bookings for picnic grounds in "Marvelous Marin County," at Nicasio, 4½ miles northeast of San Geronimo. From D. V. Nicholson (American Red Cross), acknowledging receipt of the \$3000 contribution from the Chauffeurs' Union and \$379.75 from the Joint Board of Ladies' Garment Workers. From Mayor Rossi, stating he will hold a public hearing on the budget estimates for the coming fiscal year, 1942-1943, on Tuesday, March 31, at 10 a. m., in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor dated March 24 and 31. From R. M. Tobin, chairman of the Navy Relief Society, expressing gratitude of the committee for the Council's contribution.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the American Red Cross: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, \$57.95 (this makes a total

of \$1003.70 contributed by their members—and many contributed through other sources); Elevator Operators No. 117, \$33.60; Automobile Painters No. 1073, \$3.00 (this is in addition to the original \$139.50 previously sent in). The following contribution was received for defeat of Slave Bill 877, and for the radio program: Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, \$101. The following contributions were received for the Navy Relief Society: Street Carmen, Division No. 1004, \$25; Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, \$25. **Publicity Fund:** The following union contributed to this fund, according to membership, as requested in our letter of February 5, 1942: Waitresses No. 48, \$50.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 202, asking that W. J. Barbash (Telo Music Company), 610 Hyde street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Resolution adopted by Bartenders No. 41, regarding the LABOR CLARION; also a resolution from Cooks No. 44, regarding the same matter. Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the San Francisco Retail Grocers' Association, Safeway Stores, Purity Stores and Wissman Stores. Casket Workers No. 94, asking strike sanction against their employers represented by the San Francisco Employers' Council. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the following: Hull's Creamery, 5546 Geary boulevard; National Hotel, 1139 Market street, and Cornell Hotel, 715 Bush street.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Public Information Service, San Francisco Civilian Defense Council, announcing program of public demonstrations on control of incendiary bombs, fire rescue methods, etc. From Alma Spreckels Awl, chairman, and Linda H. Hale, co-chairman, San Francisco League for Service Men, asking our co-operation to provide recreation facilities and necessities for our soldiers, some of whom are only here for a short stay. From the U. S. Department of Labor, regarding safety methods for new workers in war industries. From the California State Federation of Labor, calling attention of all Councils and affiliated unions to the correctness of the stand taken by the Federation against A. B. 1400 which was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Referred to the Secretary: Window Cleaners No. 44, calling attention to a controversy involving the self-styled Aerial Engineers of Los Angeles and the Window Cleaners, and asking the secretary to use his influence to have the approval of the Industrial Accident Commission on this aerial engineering device set aside until such time as all unions, whose members will have to use it, have had an opportunity to properly examine and test it.

Referred to the Officers: Building Service Employees No. 87 asking that the Council appoint an officer to sit in on future negotiations with the Building Owners and Managers' Association.

Requests Complied With: Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters (D. H. Ryan, secretary), stating they have removed the E. L. Bruce Company, manufacturers of hardwood flooring, from their Unfair List. Beauticians No. 12, stating that they have signed up Fern and Olga's Beauty Shop, 568 Haight street. (See under "New Business.")

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Saturday, March 21, 1942.) Called to order at 1 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of Bakers No. 24, submitting five new contracts for their industry covering increase in wages for all classifications, establishment of two weeks' vacation with pay, and five-day week; the international union has indorsed these agreements, and your committee recommends indorsement, with the usual admonition. Regarding the Local Joint Board and the Brayton Hotel, 50 Turk street, it was agreed that this matter would be taken up at a meeting to be held on April 2; your committee will hold this matter in committee awaiting the result of said conference. Representatives of the shop owners of Cleaners and Dyers No. 93 requested use of pickets in their organizing campaign;

your committee recommends that the laws of the Council pertaining to pickets be observed, and the union so notified; the following is quoted from the Council's Picketing Regulations: "In the event of picketing a place that is unfair to organized labor, or for the purpose of prosecuting a boycott against an unorganized and therefore unfair house, the action of the union in placing pickets shall first have the approval of the executive committee of the Labor Council." In the matter of the resolution submitted by Delegate Burke of Web Pressmen No. 4, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 and Cooks No. 44, regarding the employment of platform men on the Municipal Railway, representatives were present; this matter has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties involved; your committee recommends that this Council reaffirm its indorsement of and subscription to the policy "that there shall be no discrimination against any individual because of race, color or creed," and that the following letter be sent to all unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council:

"To All Affiliated Unions: Greetings—

"Much publicity was recently given to an issue in the City of San Francisco in which it was charged that the labor movement was practicing race discrimination. It is true that this Council cannot set the policy of the local unions affiliated with it. However, we can recommend a uniform policy for all unions. On this subject matter we recommend to all our affiliated unions that the policy of the American Federation of Labor, which is 'there shall be no discrimination against persons because of their race, color or creed' should be the policy of each and every organization.

"Most especially is this so in these days when our country is fighting to preserve our rights to democratic government and ideals. As Americans and trade unionists we can only take one position, and that is to subscribe to the policy and the thought mentally and actively 'that all men are created equal.'

"We sincerely hope that you will be guided by our recommendations in this matter so that the position of the trade union movement of San Francisco is once and for all made clear."

Brothers McCabe and Dreyer appeared before the executive committee on behalf of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting that the Council send a representative to Washington, D. C., to appear before the War Labor Board on the hotel situation. Inasmuch as the president of the Council has been sitting in on all conferences dealing with this subject matter, your committee recommends that the president of this Council be sent to Washington to assist the unions in the presentation of their case before the War Labor Board; and that if he is unable to go that he be empowered to substitute a representative in his place. Meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m. The report and recommendations of the committee as a whole were adopted.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Saturday, March 28, 1942.) Called to order at 1 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14 requesting strike sanction against those employers represented by the Apartment House Employers' Council, both sides were present; your committee recommends that a subcommittee consisting of Brothers Johns, Phillips and McRobbie assist the union in future negotiations, and a meeting has been set for Friday, April 3, at 2 p. m. in the library of the Council. In the matter of Window Cleaners No. 44 requesting strike sanction against the Felix Beauty Salon, 485 Post street, because of a non-union man employed in this institution, your committee recommends that this be laid over for one week in order to make further investigation. Your committee received the report of the subcommittee regarding Retail Shoe and Textile Clerks No. 410 in their negotiations with the Retailers' Council, and filed it. Meeting adjourned at 2:20 p. m. The report and recommendations of the committee as a whole were adopted.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee—(Meeting held Thursday, March 26, 1942, at 8 p. m.) A resolution submitted by the Building and Construction Trades Council with regard to instituting proceedings in the Superior Court of California to determine the Bartlett Plan for acquiring electric distribution and transmission facilities, to be permitted by the San Francisco Charter, and take all steps necessary or convenient to establish the facts and conditions under which such a suit may be brought in the courts to determine validity; your committee concurs in the subject matter and requests that the Council indorse the same and that Mayor Rossi and the Board of Supervisors be urged to comply with the resolution and that the officers of this Council appear before the Board of Supervisors, with officers of the Building and Construction Trades Council, as soon as possible. Your committee discussed, at two

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meetings, H. R. 1844, a bill dealing with citizenship for naturalization of Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States only; Brothers Cantu, Gabriel and Algas of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 were also present; your committee also corresponded with Congressman Welch regarding this bill; the bill (H. R. 1844) has been tabled by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization; your committee is unanimous in its opinion that the Filipinos in the United States should be granted citizenship, in accordance with equal justice under law, the same as all other qualified persons eligible to citizenship; your committee further suggests that the president and other officers of the Council get in touch with President Green of the A.F.L. and that a new bill be substituted for the present bill; that the A.F.L., the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council be urged to use their influence to carry out the purpose of this resolution; also that the subject matter be referred to President Green of the A.F.L. for action as soon as possible.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks—Have refused to sign an open shop contract; request all when making purchases to demand a union salesman.

New Business—Delegate Dixon of Chauffeurs No. 265 spoke regarding the fight to defeat Slave Bill 877, as laid out by the California State Federation of Labor; motion was made that the officers of the Council be authorized to call together two delegates from each union of the Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council for the purpose of organizing forces to co-operate with the California State Federation of Labor program in defeating Slave Bill 877; motion carried. Motion made to remove the following from the "We Don't Patronize" list: Fern & Olga's Beauty Salon and E. L. Bruce Company; motion carried.

It was brought to the attention of the Council that today there is a great movement in Congress to disparage labor. Each individual should personally communicate with congressmen and senators urging them to stand up for labor and combat this legislation that is so detrimental; motion made that a letter be sent by the Council to all affiliated unions asking them to urge their individual members to write to their congressmen and senators and express opposition to the anti-labor movement, the changing of the forty-hour week, and other legislation against unions; motion carried.

Receipts, \$1,362.90; expenses, \$2,305.97.

Meeting adjourned at 4:40 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Work on Easter Sunday

The War Production Board wishes all production workers "who do not intend to spend Easter Sunday as a day of religious observance" to put in a full day on April 5 at their machines, the office of Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced this week. Nelson said he thought it "entirely proper" that workers desiring to spend part of the day away from their jobs for devotional reasons should do so."

To Demonstrate Bomb Control

The San Francisco Fire Department will continue its public demonstrations on control of incendiary bombs, first aid and fire rescue methods on the following dates: Monday, April 6, Visitacion Valley Playground; Tuesday, April 7, Glen Park Club House (far side); Thursday, April 9, Commerce High School athletic field; Monday, April 13, Portola Playground. The demonstrations are at 8 p. m., and in event of rain new dates will be announced.

UNION LABOR LIFE MEETING

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company will be held in Baltimore on April 15 at the Lord Baltimore hotel. Directors will be elected and other business transacted. Notice of the meeting has just been sent out by Matthew Woll, president, and James Maloney, secretary-treasurer.

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Labor Council Appeals for Aid to Navy Relief Society

The San Francisco Labor Council has forwarded an appeal to its affiliated unions requesting them to make contributions to the drive now in progress for the Navy Relief Society.

The funds are to be used to take care of the evacuees and their families who are connected with the U. S. Navy and who were injured at Pearl Harbor and in other islands in the Pacific. This aid also includes mechanics and their families who have been employed by the Navy at its various bases in that area.

Unions are asked to send their donations for this most worthy cause to the office of the San Francisco Labor Council, which in turn will forward them to the Navy Relief Society. Make all checks payable to "San Francisco Citizens' Committee for Navy Relief."

GET READY FOR "SALVAGE WEEK"

The Salvation Army will conduct a special Salvage Week from April 12 to 18. As aides in this great round-up of unused articles—clothing, furniture, stoves—as well as metals and old newspapers and magazines, San Francisco residents representing a cross-section of the city's business, civic and fraternal life have enlisted. Alexander Watchman has been named as a representative of labor on the committee. Unused articles retrieved from attic or basement will be sent to the Salvation Army industrial plant at Fifth and Harrison streets, and there rebuilt and refurbished by men who otherwise would be out of work for one cause or another.

Chauffeurs Out in Front

Secretary David Schwartz of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, this city, reports that the union has gone on record supporting the pledge of the American Federation of Labor to purchase at least One Billion Dollars' worth of National Defense Bonds. And suiting the deed to the word No. 265 has bought \$100,000 in Defense Bonds, which amount, Schwartz declared, tops that of any other union in northern California.

State Election This Year. Are You Registered?

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers. 150 Post.
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue. Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Over 100 Unionized Hotels Now Serve New York City

Signing of the standard union contract between the Hotel Plaza, a 1060-room hotel in New York City, and the New York Hotel Trades Council (A.F.L.) is announced by the union. The Plaza is one of the largest so-called luxury hotels in New York, employing about 800 workers.

Under the agreement, workers will receive pay increases of from \$1 to \$1.50 a week beginning as of February 15 last, and a similar wage increase later in the year. The contract also provides for paid vacations, overtime pay at the rate of time and a half, free uniforms and other benefits.

The New York Hotel Trades Council has recently signed union agreements with the Hotels Chelsea, Drake, Oliver Cromwell and Russell, bringing the list of unionized hotels to more than 100. Among those signed up previously are the St. Regis, Astor, New Yorker, Pennsylvania, Commodore, Roosevelt and St. George. More than 20,000 workers are employed in the union hotels.

Hotel Hearing Postponed One Day

Telegraphic word was received here Saturday that the War Labor Board hearings on the San Francisco hotel case, which had been scheduled to begin yesterday (Thursday), would be postponed until today.

First Aid Class at Labor Temple

An afternoon class in Red Cross standard first aid, for men employed at night, will be started at the San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, beginning next Tuesday, April 7, and lasting from 1 to 3 p. m. This is a 20-hour course. For information and registration call Valencia 2301.

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The War and the Department of Industrial Relations

A Radio Address delivered by GEORGE G. KIDWELL,
Director of Industrial Relations of the State of California,
Station KSAN, March 26, 1942.

Fellow Citizens: It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that the activities of this Department affect the lives of the working people of our State to a greater extent than do the activities of other agencies of the State Government. That this is so can be readily gauged by the fact that the law makes it a major function of the Department of Industrial Relations "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The duties of the several divisions of the Department include the administration and enforcement of the labor laws of the State. Among these are the following: (1) The workmen's compensation and safety law, (2) the minimum wage law for women and minors, (3) the laws relating to the sanitation of labor, auto and trailer camps and the Americanization and protection of aliens, (4) the apprenticeship law, and (5) some fifty other labor laws, including those relating to payment of wages, the eight-hour law for female employees, the private employment agency law, and the child labor law.

Emergency Brings Special Problems

Even in normal times, the performance of the manifold duties which the laws of our State impose upon the Department of Industrial Relations and its several divisions continually present problems of administration and enforcement. In these times of national emergency, as will soon be pointed out, special problems arise in connection with the administration and enforcement of our State labor laws.

We all know that the greatest problem in the minds of all true Americans today is how we can best utilize the manpower of our nation in utterly defeating our enemies. Our Army and Navy need airplanes, ships, guns, ammunition, uniforms, and other innumerable items of war material. These things must be produced by the men and women who work in our shipyards, factories, and shops, and they must be produced in ever-increasing quantities.

California is one State in the Union in which many essential war industries have been established and expanded. As a result, the working population of this State has been increasing by leaps and bounds. This increase in the number of war workers in our State has given rise to special problems which could not be met with the regular facilities at the disposal of the Department of Industrial Relations.

Additional Aides Provided

One of these special problems which presented itself was the need for augmenting the number of safety engineers and inspectors in order to stop the growing number of accidents in war plants. The number of such engineers and inspectors in the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety was altogether inadequate to cope with the situation. It is always necessary to prevent accidents to save the lives and health of workers. In war times, the prevention of accidents is especially important because it insures continuous production. Fortunately for all of us, Governor Olson recognized the urgency of the situation and authorized the Department to hire the needed safety engineers and inspectors, and provided funds for this purpose out of the emergency fund under his control.

Another problem which presented itself as a result of the war emergency was a general demand for the relaxation of some of our labor laws, such as the eight-hour law for women, the one-day-rest-in-seven law, and the law governing night work for women. These laws were enacted in normal times for normal times, and no provision was made for variations during periods of national emergency. Thus, on the one hand it is the duty of the Department to enforce these laws in letter and spirit; and, on the other, it is its duty to do everything within its power not to impede production in war industries.

Meeting Abnormal Situation

Under the guidance of our Governor, a policy was adopted which meets this situation. Under this policy, employers who seek exemptions from the eight-hour law for female employees, or the one-day-rest-in-seven law, or the law relating to night work for women, must prove that the supply of labor available to them is inadequate and that they cannot operate their plants to full capacity without securing relaxations. In addition, all applications by employers for relaxations must be accompanied by statements from authorized officials of the Army or Navy certifying to the need of such relaxations. In all cases, applications of employers to secure relaxations are carefully scrutinized and investigated by the respective divisions of the Department to which the applications are directed. In the several cases where such relaxations have been recommended by the Department, and approved by the Governor, no permits were issued in excess of six-month periods.

The influx of war workers into our State presented a special housing problem. The Chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing reported conditions of overcrowding in auto and trailer camps, and in other places, which constituted a serious health hazard not only to the employees in the war industries but also to the adjacent communities. Here, also, the Governor came to the rescue by making funds available to the Division of Immigration and Housing for the employment of additional inspectors and housing experts to enable that Division to deal more effectively with this perplexing problem.

Governor Recognizes Situation

The rising cost of living brought to the fore still another problem which pressed for solution. Practically all minimum wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission have been in effect since 1923. The minimum wages set up 20 years ago had to be revised in order to protect the living standards of women and minors, but the regular appropriations for the Division of Industrial Welfare were inadequate to set into motion the legal procedure to bring about the desired changes. Our Governor, always mindful and anxious to improve the living conditions of women and minors, furnished the means, out of the emergency fund under his control, to the Division of Industrial Welfare to start the machinery going to bring about the needed changes. As a result, the Wage Board for the Manufacturing Industry already has recommended to the Industrial Welfare Commission that the present minimum wage of \$16 for

War Factory Schedule in N. Y.

A number of large plants in New York State are reported to have made schedules to work personnel 40 hours a week and machines 168 hours. Under this plan four crews work three shifts a week in a 20-week cycle so that the following conditions exist:

1. Every man works five days in a row and then is off at least 48 hours, after which he changes shift.
2. Over each period of 20 weeks every man works five extra days, totaling 105 shifts in 20 weeks.
3. Over each period of 20 weeks every man has five Sundays off.
4. Over each period of 20 weeks every man has five pay days with 10 days' pay and five pay days with 11 days' pay, if he works full time.
5. Same crews are always working together.
6. No relief men are required.

women and minors in the manufacturing industries be increased to \$18. And plans are ready for the revision of minimum wage orders in other establishments employing women and minors.

Apprentice Training

The war industries of our State require more skilled workers and more men trained to perform special operations. The duty of training young people to do this work is vested in the Apprenticeship Council of the Department of Industrial Relations. But the law relating to the training of apprentices was also passed in normal times for normal times, and no financial provision was made by the Legislature to meet the cost of the increased activities of the Council due to the war emergency. Governor Olson, who always demonstrated a keen and an unflagging interest in the occupational training of the young people of our State, allotted money from the emergency fund under his control to the California Apprenticeship Council and thereby made possible the enlargement of this training program. Today there are in our shipyards, steel mills, airplane factories and metal trades establishments some 12,000 young trainees who are getting ready to be of real help in the production of war material for the Army and Navy. This program is being carried out with the co-operation of the organized groups of employers and employees, the Training Within Industry Section of the War Production Board, and with the state and local boards of education. Under this plan, the number of apprentices and trainees is constantly increasing and the skilled manpower needed for the war industries is being substantially augmented.

Time will not permit me now to go into details on how the work of the Department of Industrial Relations has been geared into our war effort. In conclusion, I do want to say that the people of the State of California are fortunate in having in these crucial times a Governor who believes, as does President Roosevelt, that the way to win the war is to get ever greater production by protecting the health and welfare of the people who work in our war industries.

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